Special Dispatch to The N. V. Tribune.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 12-104 P. M. There was an immense turnout at the capitol this evening notwiths anding the rain poured down in torrents. Hundreds were forced to return home being unable to obtain admittance inside The meeting was the largest seen in Albany for many years. It looked like the turnouts in 1840. Mayor PARMELEE presided, assisted by a number

of vice presidents Gov. Sewand made his appearance amid prolonged cheering, and k-pt the crowd for about two hours. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the Republicans were in high spirits.

When he concluded Gen. JAMES W. NYE came forward in snswer to loud calls, and spoke for some time in his usual happy and brilliant style. GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH

Hall to the capital of New-York! Venerable for its antiquity, and yet distinguished for its loyalty to Progress, Liberty and Union. This capital is dear to me. It has more than once sent me abroad with honorable functions, and even in those adverse seasons which have happened to me, as they must happen to all representative men, it has never failed to receive me at home again with sympathy and kindness. Doubly honored be the banner of the stars and stripes which here takes on its highest significance as it waves over the balls where equal representatives make the laws which regulate the lives of equal freemen. Honored be the statue of Justice that surmounts the dome above us! Blind, that she may no through either passion or prejudice discriminate be tween the rich and the poor, the protestant and cath olic, the native-born and the exotic, the freeman and him whose liberties have been cloven down, and weighing with exact balance the rights of all classes and all races of men. Old familiar echoes greet my car from beneath these embowered roofs! voices of the Spencers, of Kent and Van Rensselser and Van Veghten, of the genial Tompkins, of Clinton the great and the elder Clinton, of King and Hamil ton, of Jay the pure and becevolent, and Schuyler the palant and inflexible. The very sir that lingers around these arches breathes utterances of moral, so-cial and of physical enterprise and of unconquerable freedom.

You, old, tried, familiar friends, ask my counsel whether to cling yet longer to traditional controversies and to dissolving parties, or to rise at once to nobler sims with new and more ever etic associations! I do sims with new and more ever ette associations! I do not wonder at your suspense, nor do I sensure saution or even timidity. Fickieness in political associations is a weakness, and precipitancy la public action is a crime. Considered by itself it is unfortunate to be obliged to separate from an old party and to institute a new one. The new one may exhibit more enthusiasm for a time, but it must also for a time lack consion and discipline. The names of parties are generally arbitrary and not at all indicative of their characters for purposes. A generous man will, never cheless, cling. or purposes. A generous man will, never he

or purposes. A generous man will, never heless, cling, as if it were a family altar, to a name that has long been a rallying cry for himself and his compatriors.

The great question before us, however, is to be decided not by feeling, but under the counsels of reason and satisfiem. It was the last injunction given by the last one of the revolutionary congresses to the American people, never to forget that the cause of America had always been and that it must ever continue to be the cause of human nature. The question then is, what is the course dictated to us by our love of country and of humanity?

The nation was founded on the simple and practically new principle of the equal and insideable.

cally new principle of the equal and incleuable rights of all men, and therefore it necessarily became a republic. Other governments, founded on the accient principle of the inequality of men, are by force of an equal necessity monarchies or actions and an equal necessity monarchies or aristocracies benever either of these kinds of governments lose Whenever either of these kinds of governments loses by lapse of time and change of circum-tances its ele-mentery principle, whether of equality or in-quality, thenceforware it takes a rapid and irresisticle course toward a reorganization of the opposite kind. No one here or elsewhere is so disloyal to his country or to mankind as to be willing to see our republican system fail. All a ree that in every case and throughout all hazares aristocracy must be abbored and avoided, and republican institutions must be defended and pre-

Thin it not strange or extravagant when I say that an aristocracy has already arisen here, and that it is already undermining the Republic. An aristocracy could not arise in any country where there was no privileged class and no special foundation on which such a class could permanently stand. On the contrary, every State, however republican its Constitution may be, is sure to become an aristocracy softer or later if it has a privileged class standing firmly on an enduring special foundation; and if that class is continually growing stronger and stronger, and the unprivileged classes continually growing weaker and weaker, it is not at all esse tial to a privileged class that it rest on feudal to ure, or on military command, or on ecclesiastical surhority, or that its rights be hereditary, or even that it be distinguished by titles of honor. It may be even the more insidious and the more dangerous for lacking all these things, because it will be less obnoxious to popular hostility. Thin: it not strange or extravagant when I say that

more dangerous for lacking all these things, because it will be less obnoxious to popular hostility.

A privileged class has existed in this country from an early period of its settlement. Slaveholders constitute that class. They have a special foundation on which to stand—namely, personal dominion over elaves. Conscience and sound policy forbid all men alike from holding slaves, but some citizens disregard the injunction. Some of the States enforce the inhibition of the States enforce it. In

alayes. Conscience and sound policy forbid all men alike from holding slaves, but some citizens disregard the highnetion. Some of the States enforce the inhibition; other States reglect or refuse to enforce it. In each of the States there are three hundred and fifty thousand citizens who avail themselves of this peculiar indulgence, and those projected by the laws of those States constitute a privileged class. They confess themselves to be such a class when they designate the system of Slavery as a peculiar institution.

The spirit of the revolutionary age was adverse to that privileged class. America and Europe were firmly engaged then in prosecuting what was expected to be a speedy, comple's and universal aboiltion of African Slavery. Nearly all the privileged classes admitted that Slavery as a permanant system was indefeasible, and favored its removal. They asked only what seemed by no means unreasonable, some sociaties against a sudden, rash and violent removal of the evil. Under these circumstances even the most decided opponents of Slavery consented to some provisions of the Federal constitution, which were inconsistent with the stern logic of equality that pervaled all its other parts, and pervaded the whole of the Declaration of American ladependence, on which the Constitution itself was based. We are not to censure the fathers for these concessions; they had a union of the States to create, and to their ardent and generous minds the voluntary removal of Slavery by the action of the several States themselves, without federal interference, seemed not only certain but close at hand.

These provisions of the Constitution were:

First. That the foreign slave-trade should not be abolished by fare 1818.

Second: That any lawer regulation which any State might establish in favor of Freedom, should not impair the legal remedy then supposed to exist by common law, for the recapture, by legal process, in such State, of fagitives from labor or service, escaping from other States.

Third. That three-fifths of all s

States. That three-fifths of all slaves should be counted in settling the basis of representation in the several States.

These three concessions, which in the uselves seem.

very limited and almost harmless, are all that the fathers consciously made to the privileged class.

But privileged classes always know well how to imfathers consciously made to the privileged class.

But privileged classes always know well how to improve even any indirect advantages which the constitution or laws of a constry afford. Such indirect advantages they acquired from two other provisions of the Constitution: 1st. that provision which makes the State authority independent and sovereign in municipal affairs, Slavery being understood to be purely municipal in its nature. 2d. That provision which, out of tenderness to the small States, gives them a representation in the Senate equal to that of the largest State. Freedom builds great States; Slavery multiplies small States, and even dwarfs great ones.

Thus we see that the American slaveholders are a privileged class, standing on a special and permanent foundation, and that they are protected in their advantages by the organic laws.

I might show a priori that a privileged class, thus established on an exceptional principle, that is wrong in itself and antagonistic to the fundamental principle of the government, must necessarily be dangerous if it be suffered to expand and aggrandize itself. But unhappily we are not left to the necessity of resorting to speculation on that subject. The policy of

gerow if it be suffered to expand and aggrandize itself. But unhappily we are not left to the necessity of resorting to speculation on that subject. The policy of emancipation was set back in this country during the reaction against revolutionary principles, which necessarily attended the reorganization of government; and it was set back still more effectually by the constenation which followed the disastrons faiture of the first republic in France. The privileged class promptly availed themselves of the advantages which the constitution afforded to fortify themselves in the federal government. The last federal acts directed against the privileged class were the abolition of the

foreign slave-trade after 1808, and the everal pro-bilition of Slavery in the broad and then unsetted re-gion which extends from the north bank of the Onio to the everal shore of the Missis-ippi. Even the pa-sage of that oreignness was, by its silence, assumed to in ply a right on the part of the privileged class to col-ter with slaver the online bank of the Onio

in ply a right on the part of the privileged class to colorize with slaves the resion lying south of toe Orion are cast of the Mississippi.

Unlooked for events have lent to the privileged class advantages which have more than counterbalanced the activate effects of this early natural legislation. The invention of the cotton gin which easily separate the feed from the fiber has made cotton at almost exclusive agricultural staple in the states of the privileged class and an eminent commercial staple of the whole country. The national territory has necessarily been color; of the provided of the privileged class have at the same time found in a home producmer e. Favor d by these circumstances the privileged class have at the same time found in a home produc-tion of slaves in Maryland and Virginia and other States a compensation for the loss of the African slavetrace; and they have not been slottful to univaring all the fears and dismissing all the timidity as d con-ciliation which marked their conduct during and imme dute'y after the evolutionary war. The admission of Ken'ucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama as slaveholding States into the Union seemed unavoidable, insamuch as they were the overgrowth of some of the old thirteen S at a and thus here new States south of the Obio balancing the growing free States north of that river, served as a sort of balance between the privileged and the upprivileged classes which it was not recessary to disturb. This was he first final partition of the presented territory of the United States between

tose classes.

In 1804 France ceded to the United States a broad classes, the technic along the western bank of the Missis-In 1804 France coded to the United States a broad belt stretching along the western bank of the Mississ ppi, from the British possessions on the north to the Spanish province of Texas on the south. This acquisition, which was equally necessary for the safety of the country and for the uses of commerce, stimulated the desire of the privile, ed class for an extension of their territory and an aggrandizement of their power. New Orleans, situated practically on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, was already at once an ancient slaveholding colons and an important commercial mark. It lay continguous to the slaveholding States. Under these circumstates. It was without any resistance these circumstances, it was without any resistance norn organized and admitted into the Union, with its soon organized and admitted into the Union, with its accient laws and customs tolerating Slavers. St. arciert laws and customs tolerating Slavery. St. Louis, though destined to acquire great commercial importance, was as yet an inconsiderable town, with few slaveholders and slaves. The Mississippi only divided it from the North-west Territory which west already consecrated to freedom. The best interests of the country required and humanity demanded that the ordinance of 1787, should be extended across the Mississippi. The privileged class, however, took possession of the region around St. Louis, and made partial settlements lower down on the west bank of the Missis ippi St. Louis and its environs matured as a State in 1819, and deems deed sdays ion with Slavery into the Union. St. Louis and its environs matured as a State in 1719, and demanded admission with Slavery into the Union. Then, only thirty-two years after the passage of the object of supreme and exclusive in the amission to new State, on the legislate at all against their privileges in the ferritories, or to refuse admission to a new Sinte, on the ground of its refusal to surrender or abare those privileges; and they threatened in one loud voice to subvert the Union, if Missouri should be rejected. The privileged class were backed then by the Senate of the United States, as they have been backed on all similar occasions since that time. They were met, however, with firmness and decision by the upprivileged class free that time as a Slave State. The privileged class recorred to a new form of strat gy, the strategy of compromise. They offered to be satisfied if Missouri only should be admitted as a Slave State, while Congress should prohibit Slavery forever in all the residue of that part of the Louisiana purchase which lay north of the parallel of 36° 30′ of north latitude. The territory lying between the parallel and the province of Texas, and constituting what is now the State of Arkansas, being left by implication to Slavery. This compromise was accepted, and thus displacements of the privileged class. Arkansas, being left by implication to Savery. In the compromise was accepted, and thus diplomacy obtained for the privileged class immediate advantages which had been denied to their clamor and passion. This compromise, however, could have only the authority of a repealable act of Congress, so far as the prohibition of Slavery north of 36° 30' was concerned. When and great men courried extraordinary forms to bind the faith of the privileged class to that recreated inhibition. They gave to the 30° was concerned. Whe and great men contrived extraordinary forms to bind the faith of the privileged class to that perpetual inhibition. They gave to the compromise the nature and form of a contrast, with mutual equivalents between the privileged class and the unprivileged class, which it would be dishonorable and perfidious on the part of the privileged class, at any time, on any grounds or under any circumstances to annul or revoke, or even to draw in question. They proclaimed it to be a contract proper to be submitted to the people themselves for their ratification in the popular elections. It was so submitted to the people, and so ratified by them. By virtue of this compromise Missouri came immediately into the Union as a Slave State, while, with the exception of Missouri, the compromise, was extended across the Mississippi, along the parallel of 30° 30° to the Rocky mountains. Thus, and with such solemnities, was the strie of the privileged class of elaveholders for aggrandizement of territory finally composed and forever settled.

It is not my purpose to discuss the policy or the instice of that great sentiment. As in the case of the constitution, the responsibility for that great measure

justice of that great sentiment. As in the case of the constitution, the responsibility for that great measure rests with a generation that has passed away. We have to deat with it only as a fact, and with the state affairs that was established by it.

The occupation of the new region west of the Mississippi, which had thus been saved for Freedom, was artfully postponed indefinitely, by dedicating it as a home for the concentrated but perishing Indian tribes. It sounds in favor of the humanity of the un rivileged class, if Lot of their prudence, that they neither re-linostrated nor complained or that dedication.

[From some unexplained cause the remainder of this speech did not reach us this morning. Our tele-

graphic dispatch says]: Gov. Seward addressed the meeting for two hor and was greeted with repeated applause. He alluded first to the foundation principle of our Government— the equality of all men; and then to the existence of a privileged class that threatened to degrade our Republic to an aristocracy. That privileged class, he said, was the alaycholder's, established upon a special foundation with special guarantees, and gaining strength continually. The President he styled as the deputy of this class. He traced the aggressions of the slave power and the continued concessions of the North up to the crowning acts—the Fugitive slave bill and the Kansas act. He concluded by denouncing the Nnow-Nothing party as prescript ive and opposed to the principle of universal equality. The Softs and Hards he gave a passing notice, and declared the Whig party a thing of the past, and that the Republican party was established upon the valua-

ble, permanent element of other parties.

He was followed by Gen. Nye in support of the Re-

publican platform.

A series of resolutions reaffirmed the Syracuse platform, and indorsing the nominations made there were

then adopted, and the meeting adjourned. OHIO ELECTION.

REPORTED MAJORIT	TES FOR GOVERNOR.
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Crawford 200	Montgoulet y
Franklin 700	Marion 300
Fairfield 280	Scioto 200
Fairneid	Sandusky 200
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GEORGIA.-We have complete returns from three Congressional districts in this State, viz:

THE ARCTIC NAVIGATORS.

Yesterday the all absorbing topic of conversation in the city was the safe return of Dr. Kane and ais compenions, and the manifold perils and privations which they had suffered and survived. Through the country the glad tidings of his safety, and the every of his struggles, were borne on the swift steam breath and throbbed through the telegraph, till every handst and bome throughout the length and breadth of th land was greeted with the g od news, and one univer sal aspirat en of gratitude arose from the heart of the nation. No warrior returning from victory ever ax cited half the expitation which barst sportaneously forth at the almost unhoped-for return of Dr. Kane from his mission of mercy. And well as he has carned his laurels, he wears them with a meckness that addredoubled luster to his fame, for in his own heart he says, "I cld no more than my duty." Early yesterday morning his friends througed the Astor house to greet him, and for some hours he was fully occupied in receiving their congratulations. The members of his family joined him also, and for the present they are all partaking of the hospitality of Henry Grinnell, Esq.

The Arctic and Release were taken to the navy yard yesterday, and nearly all of the officers and cres went ashore to see their friends and enjoy themselves after their long cruise. Capt. Hartstein has been joiced by his family, and Lieut Lovell found a wa m reception at home in Brooklyn; the rest, we suppose were made equally happy.

Although we presented our readers yesterday with a very full and complete history of the Arctic expeditions, we have gathered the following additions

LIFE IN THE NORTH. On going out in the morning, the first breath you take gives a ticking sensation to the lungs, and you feel it clear throng ; them, as though you were breathing some exhibitating gas, but after the first breath the furge seem to adapt themselves to it, and though the thermometers stand at 50° or 60° below zero, they exterience no great inconvenience. At such a ten perature, if you are warmly clothed you may go out and exercise on the ice. quite comfortably, when there is no wind. Your beard soon becomes heavy with your frozen breath; but when you have become accustomed to this you can enjoy a game at football on a smooth patch of ice, and that too without fear of slipping into an air-hole. But when there is a wind, though it be slight, the case is different. It is, theo, of no use to multiply thicknesses of cloth; the biting air strikes through as keenly s though there were but a single thickness of muslin. Skins alone can project you. You must take your fashions from the Esquimaux. You find the field in which you may exercise your taste to be rather limited; you have seat skip, deer skip, rarely a bear skin-from these you must fashion yourself, if you cannot purchase of some Esquimaux modiste seal-skin or deer-skin pantaloons and seal-skin boots. If the pantaloons do no not cover your foot neatly and have no straps, you must be content, it is the fashion of the country, and the Esquimaux belies will not think less of you on that account. They, too, wear seal skin pantaloons and boots. Taken together these continuations cover limbs cor-responding to those which yours cover. The division, bowever, is quite different; their boots come up batf way above the knee, and the pentaloons come to meet them. The boots are double, consisting of what may be termed a seal-skin stocking, with the far inside, and a boot of the same material, with the flesh side next the stocking. Toward their upper extremities the boots are of very amile dimensions, and in spire of this it is said they fit tightly. The pantaloons are frequen ly of a very beautiful color, and are ornamented with strips of red and white leather, elsbo rately embroidered in fine mesaic patterns. As the garment is entire, and depends solely upon the closeness of its fit for its support, the manner of putting it on becomes a problem of no little interest. You po der overit long and vainly. At last you acquaint some fair confidante with the subject of your speculations, and without any affectation of prudery she tells you "it is perfectly easy," and straightway drawing an imag inary pair over her feet, and above her knees, she crosses her legs, and lo? they alide easily upwards in-to their place. They are held there by the projection of the hips, which prevents them from falling until the same position is again a sumed. Their boots are double, so that they may by being taken apart be more easily dried. This is necessary, since the skins intercept the perspiration from the toot, and when night comes are always very moist. The upper portion of the body is covered, first, with the usual garment generally unadorned by laces. Over this is a tigh lyfitting seal-skin jacket, and the outer habiliment is a around the throat. Underneath, a white neckerchief is tied closely around the throat. This is put on in bandage form, and suggests influenza or bronchids so forcib y as to be almost painful to the sight. However, you soon get over this feeling, and learn to dwell with delight upon their Mongolian features and the pageda of hair which crowns their low foreheads The constant practice of combing the bair straight back renders the temples bald while they are yet young-a warning to those who have adopt ed the Chinese style of dressing the hair. Music is a great favorite with the Esquimaux—the men being most of them performers upon the violin, and possess-ing a ready ear, a retentive memory, and considerable natural taste in the production of their melodies. You will not find them averse to dancing, if you distribute two or three bottles of whisky. They are very apt a learning new dances, and a waltz which was taught them by one of the officers of Lieut. De Haven's expe dition was found by him, five years after, to be very common and remarkably well perf rmei. In the lower set lements in Greenland you will be invited to a ball almost every night.

Among the northern tribes some of their customs are most inhuman. At Cape Alexander, in 78" 20' north, there are about thirty Esquimaux living in seven families. One of these consisted of a young men and woman who had two children, the youngest of which was weak and sickly; so they made a grave and laid the child in it and covered her with a stone. This is the way in which they get rid of the aged and feeble. But whatever may be their failings, from religion or from custom, except in the most northerly portion of Greenland "free love" finds no favor with the Esquimaux women. When married they are true to their husbands, and unmarriec, they are true to themselves. They cherish the memory of their friends. One of the officers of Lieut. De Haven's expedition was greeted on hisreturn to Leively in the expedition of Hartstein by the gentle Sophie Broberg with a kiss and a rapturous exclamation of delight. He brought home a photograp's of ber and her sister Marie, who " has the fairest set of " teeth in all Greenland," and has been educated in Copenhaven. The photograph is faint, for the sun in Greenland is weak, still it gives a good idea of their features and dress. Another officer has a small daguerrectype of six of the Leively belies.

MINERALOGY. An officer of the expedition showed us some specimens of minerals which he had collected at various places. The rock near where the Advance was frozen in is stenite, with some green stone and trap. In lat-78° 15', north long. 74° 45' W quartz pebbles were picked up, some of them with a rose tint. In th same place was found a curious frisble stone which seemed to have been burned. At Harde island coal was found apparently of recent formation. The grain of the wood was still perceptible, and it was interspersed with small masses of a very pure resin. The supply was limited in depth only by the frost, and was so loose that it could be shoveled up without difficulty. It was found to burn we'l. At Pond's bay pebbles of variegated sandstone were found. From Possession bay green granite was brought and pebbles considerMASSANIELLO AT THE ACADEMY.

A very bad rainy night interfered sadly with the opera prospects ast night. Mess Henesler was hand mely preced. Her voice is pure and well cultivated; in t. ct. as regards method, it leaves nothing to be cest ed. But in cramatic resources she is inexperfer ced. She wants a bounding enthusiasm of manber and expression, necessary to create a favore. The character she did, being nearing more than that of a fine easy dressed in white satio and behaving nicely on her manisge, admits of no special acting; but the apart the young songstress's singing wants elacity of expression-étan as the French have it. Sue re elved however, a showe of b uquets. Mr Brignoti se applanded in the barcaroe; and the bass and t por enet was in errupted votifer usly in the middle, and the first half encored and the rest omitted, In this Mr. Brignoli appeared to be reserving himself. and Mr Amodie not. The sage business of the chorus was good and lively, and the ente tainment g terelly excellent.

The opera of Massariello is the first emimently succo aful French grand opera of the new school. It is now twenty-five years old and its beauties are untouched by time, and will so ever remain. The overture is a blaze of inspira lon; c mpo-ed of slogie ideas, that is to say, without composite interworkings, but relying Rossini-wise for success on the clearness of one orchestral n.e ody at a time; not stopping as in sonata or symphony developments, for didactic like calmoss, or ingenious combinations spun of the phrases first presented. This overture is entirely made from a succession of appropriately dramatic phrases, so constructed and each sized, that excepting the brief pastor al episoce, they afford a lyrical picture of revolutionary wildness, hurry, contestation and triumph. Beside this quarity, there is a local coloring which is desightful, and a climacteric splendor of the first order. When, however, we get to the vocal phrasing of the composer, we find him second to others in grandeur, and Messaniello is of all his works the only one which holds a place on the grand lyne of stage of Paris, the others being too light and petite for that end. Tais fact is somewhat remarkable as, regarding some the modern secrets of composition-of those things which are never analyzed in books or c iticisms-the points of distinction between the melody of this pe riod and that apterior to Rossini, no man has dived more deep y than Auber. The fact is that his melo dies though therough in accent, want breadth. The most elegant exception to this is the duct Amour Sacre which is magnificent. The epening declamation of that is very fine, and the elecution, the oratory, of the duct part leaves nothing to be desired.

Auber's great strength in Massaniello lies in his national and picturesque music-of Italian fishermen, patrietic crowds, military skirmishes, and so forth. This class of music accurately painted is wholly of modern origin. In Gluck's and Mozart's time it was not known. There was no locality nor nationality of coloring attempted then. Boildien, however, had been before Auber in his Scotch delineations of The White Lady, and Weber in his Germanisms in Der Freischutz-but the Neapolitan field being unexplored, the work was original. These musical master pieces which enamel national melodies, perform a service in preserving the native outgrowths of whatever people, of the richest value; but being artistic they have escaped the notice of these ignorant, shanby, pretentions abortions carled Histories-which are simply political recitals-leav ing the inner life-the core-of the people untouched It may be safely affirmed that a hearing and under standing of the music and words of Massaniello, and due observation of the costum-s and scenery, will give a student more insight into Italian history the reading of the dynasties of the Bombas. Whole centuries of life along the bay of Naples lie fagrant and eloquent in the barcarole—amis, matinée-nor is any written description of the rising of a liberty-storm-of the crowds of the infuristed and oppressed masses-so vivid as the screeching terrors of the cry, aux-armes-led off by Massanielle, and so thoroughly delineated by the composer's music. But up to this moment there is no alliance between modern literature and lyrical artliterary men knowing nothing, or less than nothing, of music, and not recognizing its place as an expositor, a recorder, when in the drama, and always a purist and idealist. Hence poetry now is a dead art. In Homer's time men save because they could not help it-tike the birds-and music and poetry always were together-the idea of separating them was as impossi b'e then as separating the soul from the body, with the hie o the latter not extinct. But now poets shut themselves up in their studies, and with a firm reliance on the inevitable tric-trac of the lambus, they invoke all the sciences and arts, cyclepsedia-wise, to bless and butter their Muse, and music is not in their numbers, nt ever present prers out effort, and not sedian breath When, however, a right-down minstrel like

Burns sings—to tunes measured long time ago by bards—how the music rings in the syllables! The success of Massamello, an t similar clearly meledie works for the musical stage, has excited the ambition of many imitators, but melodists, like poets, being born, operas are produced generally with every merit but melody. Such have nothing improper for instruments or voices-everything but the afflatus in poles-which set the auditory on fire with enthusisem As there are seldom more than two or hree dramatic melodists living at a time, of course many are called and few are chosen, and defeat and disappointment are the rewards of the aspirants who though not many as is generally supposed-are certainly enough to prove that the rarest of musical gifts is that of melady. However, there is to be a way of getting over this difficulty, and the latest invention is, that operas should be written without melodies-those wild flowers of primitive peoples—and the work of musical declamation alone should answer. If this can only be brought to bear, operas may be written monstrously fast, as the composer will never have to stop for an "absolute melody"-an inspiration-or for that which the composer, when a man of genius, always esteems as of inestima-ble value, and without which his work would be played to empty benches.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal palace, according to announcement, was opened for the exhibition of American industrial productions early last week. The arrange nests, however, were not complete, and there was but little to be seen beside the interior of that magnificent building and the statuary, together with the huge California tree and some few ingenious Yankee inventions in the way of machinery. This week, however, opened with a very different scene. The industry of the or mittee of management is exhibited, as well as the industry of inventors. The attendance also has increased with the attractions of the exhibition. In the center of the palace, immediately under the dome, is a polygon pond, having sixteen sides. It is supplied with Croton from several five y little fountains which, like some little ladies whom we have often admired make up for their diminutiveness by their ceaseless activity and graceful evolutions. Around this pond is a border of soil about two and a half feet wide in which are placed some flowers, fuschias, golddust and other quiet, common plants. The design is a good one, but the border is at present very meagerly supplied. We trust some benevolent lover of flowers wiff be magnanimous enough to send a few more choice plants for this excellent position in the palace. Their names, stapended to the plants, would be read with gratitude by the thousands who admire flowers, and who will come here to pay their devotions to the floral goddess. The most attractive featree, belonging to Mr. Field of Brooklyn. It is two years from the nursery, where, three years ago, it was gratted on to a quince s'alk. It now contains fifteen large Duchess D'Angoulerue pears. Mr. Field says he has some finer trees of the same age with

thirty or forty pears on. Around the flower border is a table of similar width and polygon shape, abuse an ly supplied with fruit. There are apples, pears, dems, gropes, and peaches; all except the peaches ook very good, and tempting to that strong passes -which we have all interited from Eve-to est forhidden fruit. We confess ourselves to have fallen on the occasion of our visit. We will u t say that it was the serpent " that beginted us and we did .a : " por "that the woman tempted us." but M Field, with his usual bland smite and courteous demean r. presented us with a Bartlett. We cannot Pay, exactly, that we stell, for it m-lted away! Then we had to compare it with another pear, which, however, suffered-if a pear can suffer-by the comparisen. Mr Field then treated us to some philosophical observations, which indicated no relationship whatever to the great deceiver, who

" First brought death into the world. And all its work."

But it showed a cultivated mind and heart. He re marked that he felt pleasure in the pursuit of horrical ture, and in the importation of choice fruit trees and plants, because he found that whenever a man was in cuced to turn his attention to the cultivation of fruit as d flowers it tended to expand the generous feelings of his nature toward his fedow meo. We wish a thousand other gentlemen of this city and vicinity would act on this phi osophy, and follow the example of Mr. F., who is distributing thousands of good varieties of plants-relieving the over-stocked nurseries of Europe, and helping to turn the territory of this country into a vast garden, where will grow everything that is "pleasant to the sight and "good for food." The goddess of Industry, a colossal statue, stands ready to crown the successful competiseaweed is suspended from her aim, we are at a loss to co jecture. We can see no connection of the weed with the wreath unless it be to confer on the unsuc cessful competitors the habitiments of mourning. It is out of place. Behind the statue is the portrait of Washington, done in silk by the Jacquard loom. In other parts surrounding the central pond are large tables loaded with fruit. Between the staircases at each corner of the galleries are large inclined planes, or show-boards, on which are placed dahliss, roses and other flowers in broad display. The ground is light and the flowers so far apart as to lose much of their intended effect by the superabundance of glaring yellow board besween them. The show of dahlias is injured by this arrangement, and the eye does not rest apon them with that zest of pleasure which it otherwise would. Had the boards been first covered with green baize or mess, the effect would have been immensely imp oved. We do not wish to detract from the merits of the exhibition, but we are hoping for progress, and making hints for that purpose.

The mechanical department is just coming into full operation. The long shaft running the length of the building, devoted to machines, is driven by several small steam engines. A larger engine is being erected, and will soon be in operation, when all the machines may be driven at one time without difficulty. The fire wood spliting machine attracts the most attention. The firewood company is making arrangements to supply New-York city with split firewood at a cheaper rate than can be purchased of the poor lads who carry their pile of split wood in a pyramid upon their backs. We trust that if the company succeed in their enter-prise they will find some useful employment connected with their establishment for the poor boys whose honest calling wid be injured by this invention. There are numerous interesting features in this department which wis abundantly repay examination. Ic addition to the machines driven by power, there is a gas menufacturing apparatus after the patent of the Marviand Portable Gas company, manufactured by S. Coates & Co. of this city. The cost of the apparatus capable of supplying, at two and a half notice, gas enough to supply one hundred and fifty burners one hour, including gasometer, is \$4 50. The gas is manufactured from rosin oil at a cost of about \$1.50 a thousand feet, and is purified by passing through lime and then through water. It then parses into a gasometer from which it can be drawn off in the same way as with common city gas. It bas been used some time by manufacturers at Yonkers for factories. It is well adapted for small towns, villages, hotels, &c. The manufacturers are contracting with Coleman & Stetson for the erection of an apparatus for the Astor-house. They offered to erect the apparatus and supply gas to the Astor-house one year for the sum now paid by the establishment for city gas, but Coleman & Stetson preferred building the apparatus at their own cost, as they believe they wil more than save the cost of erection in the economy of one year's manufacture on this plan.

There are various other departments filling up. In the gallery of the north nave are wonderful producpatent Here is almost every article of use manufactured, from the mysterious instruments for the alleviation of suffering in maturity and lactation, to the dress of the adventurous criver. There are dolls, balls and other toys, "warranted not to break," even when young America is out of temper, and the famous Prince's fountain pen which adds to the facilities of literary mep, and in our own experience, will write as fest as men speak for seven or eight hours without dipping in lok. There are also protian walking canes and protisn-handle table knives made exactly to immitate buckborn! There is scarcely any want which man can conceive of, in the way of artificial comfort, convenience and useful pursuit, which is not antici-pated in some way by the ingenuity of the numerous India rubber companies. The young and the old, the healthy and the infirm will all find in this India rubber department something to reduce suffer

ing or add to the enjoyment of life. On the whole, the exhibition of the American institute, this year, is worthy its prodecessors of former years, and we congratulate the committee of management on the growing interest which is being manifest ed by the public. Yesterday, the weather was unfavorable, but the previous indications of success are upmistakable.

PENNSYLVANIA. -All the districts of Allegheny are not in, but The Pittsburgh Dispatch says the lowest candidate on the Democratic assembly ticket will beat the highest on the Know-Nothing by 500 or 600, while the highest will beat the lowest on the American ticket

Washington county has elected the Democratic ticket.

Lawrence has gone by 500 for the American Republican ticket. The vote is close in Beaver. In Butler the Americans are ahead It is believed three American Republicans are elected to the Legislature in the

In Mifflin county Purcell, Know-Nothing, is elected to the Assembly by 135 majority.

Juniata has elected the whole Democratic ticket. The Democratic majority in Lehigh is about 800.

In Bucks county the Democratic majorities range

In Carbon the Democratic majority is about 400; in Northampton about 1,200. A cispatch from Williamsport says that Beck, Bem

ocrat, is elected to the senate; also, the Democratic assembly men and the whole county ticket. The majority for Plumer in Monroe county is 1,200. The Democratic ticket has 400 majority in Carbon

The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Lehigh

county. Plumer's majority is 898.

Northampton county gives Plumer a majority of 1,306. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by about the same majority.

CITY POLITICS.

FURTHER NOMINATIONS-FOR COUNCIDATION

XXXIV | Peter Pain Whit and Reform.
| Enward C. Me. onselt, Saf.
| L. Mittel Smith, Saft,
| Litt. Time thy Waters Independent Democrat.
| Lity | John Edwards, Independent Democrat.
| Lity | David Banks, Iv., 4and. FURTHER ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS

ist. I. Danie Mechan, Soft.
Bi., Joseph Harrisce, Soft.
Bill. C. Lee J. Dougherty, Soft.
XV., Aras G. Williams, Koow-Nothing and Whig. FOURTH WARD. The Hards of the Fourth ward have nominated Wil ism Clancy for councilman of the Vth district The Softs in the same ward bave nominated John Riley in

the Vith district, and George P. Bickford in the Sev

TWELFTH WARD.

C. Swackbamer is the Soft-she I nominee for alderman of the Twelfth ward, and James McLeoud for FOURTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republican electors of the Pourth ward was hele at No. 322 Pearl street last evening. They organized themselves by a ward committee. Robert Bargess, president; Dennis Wood, score ary. They also closted delegates to the Republican central committee, Augustus P. Green, Beejamin F. Buck and Daviel Murphy. The gentlemen present comprised many of the intelligent and respectable inhabitants of the ward.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This committee met last evening at their headquarters, Broadway bonne, and passed a resolution is rega d to the XVIth assembly eistret convention, which has adjourned size die, calling them together next Men'ay evening for he purpose of making a Whig romination in that district, they having failed to agree heretofore. CORRECTION. In our report of the proceedings of the Seventh ward Protestant association, yesterday morning, a mistake was made to ascribing the extracts of a speech tere given to Mr. T. Hume—they should have been

eredired to Mr. T. Williams. DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION-SECOND DISTRICT.

The Demecratic convention to nominate a candidate The Democratic convention to nominate a candidate for justice of the Sujreme court of the Hel jadiolal district met in the Governor's rooms, City hall, Brooklyn, on Thursday after oon, and organized by appointing George Taylor of Brooklyn president, and John R. Howell of Orange county secretary.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that no person belor ging to the Know-Nothing organizations should be nominated, and that the nomines be interregated on this point by a committee to be appointed for the purpose.

on this point by a committee to be appointed for the purpose.

Two sets of delegates appeared from the counties of Durchess, Orange, Queens and Westchester, and the Hards were admitted.

The delegation from Suffolk (Soft) was admitted by vote, but subsequently retired from the couveation with Mr. Frost (Soft) of Westchester.

An informal ballot was then taken, when a formal vote was had, with the following result:

T. C. Campbell of Dutchess.

N. B. Barse of Brooklyn.

John Greenwood.

J. S. Lott.

v otion adjourned till next IST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

The democratic convention of the lat Assembly dis-trict of Kings county have nominated John Banford as their candidate for the assembly. WHIG NOMINATIONS.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The Whig assembly district conventions of the Had and Hid districts were held on Thursday evening.

The Hid assembly district met at Granada hall, Myrtle avenue, and an informal ballot was had, and Edward S. Wood, Esq., of the Seventh ward received all the votes cast, when he was nominated by acclamation for assembly. Mr. Wood is also the nominos of the Know Nothings for the same office.

The Hid assembly district met at the house of Mrs. Prest, in Jorslemon street, and David K. Seawan, Esq., of the First ward, was nominated for assembly on the first ballot.

The 1st assembly district meets at Flatbush this afterneon.

KINGS COUNTY WHIG NOMINATIONS FOR COUNTY

KINGS COUNTY WHIG NOMINATIONS FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Whig county convention met at Flatbush yesterday afternoon, and concluded their labors late in the evening with the following result:
Sensor, Cyuns P. Smith: sherlif George II. Simonson, register, Walter Barre; county judge, John Dikemae; e unity elect, Jared L. Sparke; esperiotendent of the poor, John A. Vanderver of Flatbush; justice of sessions, Martin Schronmaker; exerciser, George J. Lott of Gravesend. Mr. Simonson is also the Know Nothing nominee.

KINGS COUNTY WHIG ASSEMBLY NOMINATION
The Whig assembly convention for the Ist distr

met at Flatbush yesterday and nominated Elijah D. Taft for the Assembly. Mr. D. is also the K. N. nominee

The Silver-Grays have nominated G. D. Taft of
Green Point for Assembly, Lst district.

SOFT JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

The Soft seceders from the Democ atic Judicial convention held in the City-hall on Thursday, coavened arother meeting and nominated Gilbert Dean, of Poughkeepsic, for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hd Judicial district. Mr. Dean is the present incumbert. DEMOCRATIC CHARTER NOMINATIONS

DEMOCRATIC CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic ward meetings were held last evening with the following results, as far as ascertained:

First ward—Alderman, George Sweeney; Supervisor, Was. Second seard-Alderman, Patrick O'Neil; Supervisor, Res eil C. Brainard. Fifth ward—Alderman, John Dougherty; Supervisor, Philip

Grogan.
Sixth word-Alderman, Aaron B. Clark, Supervisor, Thos. Mulligen.

Mulligen.

Elecath ward-Alderman, Joseph Simmons; Supervisor,
Jemes Miller.

Ninth ward-Alderman, Wm. T. Miller, Supervisor, Johnss.

Borat.

Twel/th ward-Alderman, Timothy Bannon; Supervisor,
John F. Heisenhuttie. obn F. Helseenhuttle.
Third and Tenth wards—In these wards, committees to nome the candidates were appointed.

STATE POLITICS.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of Oncida county (XIXth district)
ave nominated E. J. Richardson for senator in that have nominated E. J. Richardson for senator in this district.

Sidney Sweet of Livingston is the Hindoo candidate in the XXIXth senatorial district, composed of Ontario and Livingston.

Morgan Johnson of Niagara is the Know-Nothing nominee in the XXVIIIth district composed of the counties of Genesce, Orleans, and Niagara.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS. ASSEMBLY NOMENATIONS.

Stephen D. Dillaye, a well-known "Soft" politician in Syracuse, has been nominated by the Hards in the HIId assembly district of Onondaga county.

William Socum is the Hard cardidate for member in the assembly district composed of Fulton and Ham-

Dann C. Squires is the Soft nominee in Cortland

county.

The Sofis in Seneca county have put in nomination
Halsey Sanford of Ovid.

The same party in Wayne county have nominated
Samuel E. Hudson in the Hd Assembly district.

E. Darwin Smith of Ro-hester is on the course the Know-Nothing candidate for justice of asureme court in the VIIth judicial district.

Pusion with the Know-Norminos.-The adm stration party in St. Lawrence county, being left without an organ, it appears, are bound to have one.
The collector of the port at Ogdersburgh, and the editor of a Hindoo paper there, have joined teams, issued a prospectus, and will soon get out a paper, to oppose the Republican ticket, advocate the easlavement of Kansas, and thereby "save the Union." It is fortunate for the administration that they have a Custom house located in St. Lawrence. But for this fact it might be difficult to get up a pro-Slavery paper in that county. As it is, we question if there will be a very extensive demand for it outside of those in the Government employ. The apologists of Alchison and Stringfellow are not very numerous in that locality, unless we are greatly deceived.